

FRENKEL', V.Kh.; BRAISHTENI, G.A.; KUTSAROV, I.Kh.

Roentgenological diagnosis of splenic echinococcosis. Zdravookhranenie 6 no.3:56-57 My-Je'63 (MIRA 16:11)

1. Iz rentgeno-radiologicheskogo tsentra (zav. - L.Ye. Kishinevskiy) Respublikanskoy klinicheskoy bol'nitsy (glavnyy vrach - T.V.Moshnyaga) i kafedry fakul'tetskoy khirurgii (zav. dotsent N.Kh. Anestiyadi) Kishinevskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

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KUTSAROV, I.Kh.

Phlebography of the lower extremities. Zdravookhranenie 4 no. 2:48-
50 My-Ap '61. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Iz kafedry fakul'tetskoy khirurgii (zav. - dotsent N.Kh.
Anestiadi) Kishinevskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(VEINS—RADIOGRAPHY) (EXTREMITIES, LOWER)

KUTSAY, Sh.Ya.; LYUBCHAK, M.V.; ZERNYAKOVA, B.S.

Using molten metal instead of ingot bars in making silumin alloys
in electric furnaces. Suggestion by Sh.IA.Kutsai, M.V.Liubchak,
B.S.Zerniakova. Prom.energ. 11 no.3:22 Mr '56. (MLRA 9:7)

1.Ural'skiy Kirovskiy zaved.
(Silumin)

C A

Electron affinity spectra of dissolved positive ions. II
Yu. Dain, B. P. Katsaya and E. A. Liberman. *Doklady Akad. Nauk SSSR*, 1962, No. 1-2, 43-46 (from Russian); in English, 1963.
The position of the long wave limit of the spectrum for
Cs⁺ as well as Fe³⁺ ions coincides with the work of breaking
away of the electron from the dissolution. The primary
act in both cases is an electronic transition taking place
within the complex of the ion-hydrated shell. J. S. J.

3

140-114 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

3

Reactions in electro-affinity spectra of ions of bivalent chromium and iron. B. Ya. Dain, B. P. Kutsaya and E. A. Liberman. *J. Phys. Chem. (U. S. S. R.)* 17, 228-35 (1943).—The ultraviolet absorption spectrum of bivalent Cr (CrSO_4 soln.) is shown. The effect of ultraviolet light on solns. of Cr^{++} and Fe^{++} ions was studied. H_2 is absorbed much more rapidly from the Cr^{++} than from the Fe^{++} solns. ($K = 0.04$ and 0.004 , resp.). From 17° to 80° the temp. coeff. is practically unity. Addition of H_2SO_4 increases the rate of H_2 evolution only 3-4-fold for H^+ concns. varying from 0.01 to 2.0 M. Ions of trivalent Fe hinder the photochem. reaction. P. H. Rathmann

ADM 104 - METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

KUTSAYA, E. F.

Ashkinazi, V. S., Kutaysa, E. F., and Frenkev, A. N., "On the Effect of Determining the "Exact" Color", (On photographic filters), Ukr. khim. zhurnal, Vol. XIV, issue 2, 1979, 47-52.

DDA: U-4302, 12 August 53, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'Nauk Stately, No. 21, 1979).

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000927920008-4

EVISAYA, I. V. i. MININ, I. S.

28238

Vliyanije Rastvorityelya na snyektry elektronnogo Pyepyenosha ionov
Tryekhvalyentnogo Zhyelyeza, UKR. KIM. zhurnal, T. XV. 3YP. 2, 1949, s.
221-26.

SO. LETOPIS NO. 34

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000927920008-4"

KUTSAYA, B.F.

✓ Reductive photodecolorization of methylene blue and its retardation in solution. B. P. Kutsaya and N. I. Dain (Inst. Fiz. Chern., Akad. Nauk S.S.R.), Ussr. Khim. Zhurn. 17, 820 (1941) [in Russian]. Through the measurement of optical d._λ of 10⁻⁴M solns. of synthetic methylene blue (chloride) in alc., its behavior on exposure to light furnished by a 500-w. projection bulb was studied. Under degassed conditions, decolorization was rather rapid and accompanied by a shift in the max. optical d. of from 620 to 630 m μ . It is shown that this fading is a 2-step process. The first step is the formation of a colored photo product which is thought to be a mol. compd. of alc. with the dye and which has a max. optical d. at 630 m μ . Further action of light reduces this product to the colorless leuko form. Admitting air to a moist decolorized soln. reoxidizes the leuko form back to the colored photo product having the same max. optical d. On irradiating powdered solids, a shift to 630 m μ max. optical d. is also ob-

served along with some decolorization. In such cases, however, the process is much slower. In the presence of 3% H₂O₂, the decolorization process not only was greatly retarded but no shift in the max. optical d. was observed.

2. The influence of salts on Fe⁺⁺⁺, Cr⁺⁺⁺, Cu⁺⁺, Mn⁺⁺, Cu⁺⁺, and Zn⁺⁺ were investigated. Of these, only Cu⁺⁺ exerted a strong retarding action while the others appeared to show no effect. John A. Krysztof

KUTSAYA, B. F.

1. Spectra and photochemical properties of *o,p*-dihydroxyazobenzene dyes and their metal complexes. I. Acid chrome blue-black and its salts. T. S. Glukman, B. F. Kutsaya, and Z. M. Valsberg. Uprav. Nauk. Zash. Izobr. No. 10393 (1953); Referat. Zaur. Khim. 1954, No. 10393. — Absorption spectra and photochemical properties of the dye and of its Cr, Cu, Fe, and Co salts were studied. For each atom of Cu or Fe there were 2 mols. of the dye, and for each atom of Cr or Co there were 3 mols. of the dye. The absorption spectra of the dye and of the salts were similar, but the max. in the spectra of the salts were displaced by 10-60 m μ toward the long-wave end. The absorption coeff. of the salts were appreciably higher throughout the entire spectrum. Quanta yield of photodecoloration at λ 365 m μ were 4×10^{-4} for the dye, 2×10^{-4} for the Fe salt, 3×10^{-4} for Co salt, 5×10^{-4} for Cr salt, and 6×10^{-4} for Cu salt. M. Hoshii

Inst.-Physical Chemistry im. Pisayevskogo, AS USSR

KUTSAYEV, N., podpolkovnik; GLEBOV, A., podpolkovnik

Platoon carries out a task. Voen.vest. 41 no.10:114-116 0 '61.
(MIRA 15:2)
(Attack and defense (Military science))

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000927920008-4

WITNESS, 1971.

"The most calculatedly impudent of all was "G. H. C. G." (John D. Gandy, Jr., "Gandy") (see file for full account of his career).

Gandy's first assignment was to the FBI Laboratory, where he worked under the direction of Dr. E. L. Jackson.

See Gandy, John D., 1971.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000927920008-4"

1. KUTSAYEV, S. N.
2. USSR (600)
4. Diachkov, A. K.
7. On A. K. D'iachkov's works on the lubrication of sliding bearings.
Izv. AN SSSR Otd. tekhn. nauk no. 8, 1952
9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, January 1953. Unclassified.

1. KUTSAYEV, S. N. and D'YACHKOV, A. K.
2. USSR (600)
4. Kutsayev, S. N.
7. Answering S. N. Kutsayev's remarks. Izv. AN SSSR Otd.tekh.nauk no. 9, 1952.
9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, February 1953. Unclassified.

KUTSAEV, S.N., doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk.

On A.K.D'iachkov's article "Evaluating the delivery of lubricants
in bearings." S.N.Kutsaev. Vest.mash.36 no.12:18-21 D '56.
(Bearings (Machinery)) (MLBA 10:2)
(Lubrication and lubricants) (D'iachkov, A.K.)

KUTSAYEV, S.N., doktor tekhn. nauk.

Calculating the passing of oil through sliding bearings. Vest. mash.
37 no.8:21-26 Ag '57. (MLRA 10:9)
(Bearings (Machinery)) (Lubrication and lubricants)

(V. I. A. (and I. I. Kondarenko, N. S. Kuchinov, L. I. Prokhorova, G. V. Smirnov)

"THE WORLD'S FIRST AND ONLY PROJECT OF FUSION ENERGY IN THE USSR IS ALREADY IN THE PAST UNKNOWN".

By I. I. Kondarenko, N. S. Kuchinov, L. S. Matsayeva, L. V. Prokhorova and G. V. Smirnov.

Report presented at 2nd UN Atoms-for-Peace Conference, Geneva, 2-13 Sept. 1958.

Institute of Physics, U.S.S.R.

AUTHORS: Iashinov, N. D., Kostyleva, L. S., Berdnikov, I. I. 09-1-15, 35

TITLE: Prompt Neutron Numbers for the Fast Neutron Fission of U^{235} ,
 U^{238} , Tl^{232} and Hg^{237} (Chislo neskorushchikh neitrakov pri
fissii uranii U^{235} , U^{238} , Tl^{232} i Hg^{237} postrushchikh neitrakov).

PERIODICAL: Atomnaya Energiya, 1958, v. 2, p. 187-190 (USA)

ABSTRACT: The following interesting results were obtained:

Inotope	Mean neutron energy which caused the fission	Detector of fission fragments	$\bar{N}(e^-)$	$\bar{N}(e^+)$
U^{235}	1,20	Fission chamber filled with natural uranium.	$1,05 \pm 0,02$	$2,52 \pm 0,05$
U^{238}	3,1	" "	$1,17 \pm 0,02$	$1,9 \pm 0,1$
U^{238}	3,1	Fission chamber containing ^{235}U enriched to 20%.	$1,19 \pm 0,01$	$1,37 \pm 0,15^{++}$

CONT 1/2

prompt neutron numbers for the first fissionization of U^{235} , 10-2-15/22
 U^{238} , Tm^{232} and Np^{237} .

Isotope	Morn number, number of to energy which corresponds to large enough the number of fission fission in 100	$\gamma(E)$	$\gamma(\omega)$
		$\gamma_T U^{235} +)$	
U^{238}	3,1	103-counter time in trackin block	$2,15 \pm 0,02$ $2,17 \pm 0,10^{++})$
Tm^{232}	3,5	" - "	$2,95 \pm 0,02$ $2,35 \pm 0,07$
Np^{237}	2,5	" - "	$1,10 \pm 0,04$ $1,72 \pm 0,15$

$$+) \quad \gamma_T U^{235} = 2,47 \pm 0,03$$

$$++) \text{ Mean value: } 2,85 \pm 0,10$$

There are 1 figure, 1 table, and 7 references, 3 of which
are Slavic.

SUBTITLE: July 8, 1957

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 2/2
 1. Neutrons-Energy measurement 2. Thorium 232 fission-
 Measurement 3. Neptunium 237 fission-Measurement 4. Uranium
 235 fission-Measurement 5. Uranium 238 fission-Measurement

$$f_0 = f_{\infty} \phi(\sqrt{1 - A}) = 1$$

14th April 1972, 1972, 1972.

• *Alouatta palliata* (Linnaeus) • *Alouatta palliata* (Linnaeus)

五代十国时期，南唐后主李煜的词作《虞美人》中有这样一句：“问君能有几多愁？恰似一江春水向东流。”

ΔA	$A \Delta A$	$V(A)$	$V(A)A$	$V(A)A^T$	$V(A)A^T A$
$U^{(1)}$	$2, 0 \pm 0,01$	$1,0 \pm 0,01$	$1,0 \pm 0,01$	$1,0 \pm 0,01$	$1,0 \pm 0,01$
$U^{(2)}$	$1,73 \pm 0,03$				
$U^{(3)}$	$1,22 \pm 0,02$				

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and the neutron energy measurement. There are 12, 1435
radiation and 15 L.V. neutrons.

There are 12 L.V. and 1435 radiation.

July 6, 1977

Library of Congress

1. Neutrons-Energy Measurement 2. Uranium 233 fission-
Measurement 3. Uranium 235 fission-Measurement 4. Plutonium
239 fission-Measurement

PLATE 1 BOOK EXHIBITUM
SERIAL 2000
SAC (O) INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON THE PHYSICAL STATE OF ASTRONAUTS
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS, 1959. (BOSTON 200 STUDY, VOL. 1)
RECORDED AND TRANSLATED FROM THE ORIGINAL RUSSIAN LANGUAGE
BY THE RUSSIAN LANGUAGE SECTION, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS, 1959.
THIS PAPER IS A TRANSLATION OF THE PRELIMINARY REPORT OF THE
CONFERENCE ON THE PHYSICAL STATE OF ASTRONAUTS HELD IN BOSTON,
MASSACHUSETTS, ON SEPTEMBER 1959.

This exhibition of articles is intended for scientific purposes. It is presented by Soviet Scientists at the Second Conference on Astronautics, held in Geneva in September 1959.

In the first and last two parts, Part I contains 27 papers dealing with
similar problems, including problems of communication, and Part II contains 23
similar problems, including problems of partial acceleration and of
problems of the physical state of man in space flight. The remaining papers in
this exhibition deal with particular problems in nuclear physics,
in detail with medical problems in nuclear physics, in the study of
the character of heavy elements and their properties and with the study of
the nature of atomic nuclei and their properties, describing
the methods of separation of isotopes and the production of
radioactive isotopes. The second part of the exhibition contains all
the papers presented by Soviet scientists at the Second Conference on
Astronautics held in Geneva in September 1959. In Part I, Soviet Scientists
presented 12 papers on problems of the physical state of man in
space flight, 10 papers on problems of communication, and 1 paper on
problems of nuclear physics. In Part II, Soviet Scientists presented 11
papers on problems of the physical state of man in space flight, 12 papers on
problems of communication, and 1 paper on problems of nuclear physics.
The other 10 million scientific papers presented by the present
exhibition were prepared by scientists from the United States, Canada,
Great Britain, France, Germany, Italy, Sweden, Norway, Poland, Czechoslovakia,
Hungary, Bulgaria, Yugoslavia, and other countries. In the present
exhibition there are no papers identical with those presented in
the Second Conference on Astronautics held in Geneva in September 1959.
The second part of the exhibition contains 23 papers presented by
Soviet Scientists at the Second Conference on Astronautics held in
Geneva in September 1959. The other 10 million scientific papers
presented in the exhibition by scientists from the United States, Canada,
Great Britain, France, Germany, Italy, Sweden, Norway, Poland, Czechoslovakia,
Hungary, Bulgaria, Yugoslavia, and other countries are not included
in the present exhibition.

PLATE 2 BOOK EXHIBITUM
SERIAL 2000
SAC (O) INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON THE PHYSICAL STATE OF
ASTRONAUTS (CONT.)
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS, 1959. (BOSTON 200 STUDY, VOL. 2)
RECORDED AND TRANSLATED FROM THE ORIGINAL RUSSIAN LANGUAGE
BY THE RUSSIAN LANGUAGE SECTION, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS, 1959.
THIS PAPER IS A TRANSLATION OF THE PRELIMINARY REPORT OF THE
CONFERENCE ON THE PHYSICAL STATE OF ASTRONAUTS HELD IN BOSTON,
MASSACHUSETTS, ON SEPTEMBER 1959.
In the second part of the exhibition there are no papers identical
with those presented in the Second Conference on Astronautics held in
Geneva in September 1959. The other 10 million scientific papers
presented in the exhibition by scientists from the United States, Canada,
Great Britain, France, Germany, Italy, Sweden, Norway, Poland, Czechoslovakia,
Hungary, Bulgaria, Yugoslavia, and other countries are not included
in the present exhibition.

21(7)

SOV/56-37-2-12/56

AUTHORS: Kuz'minov, B. D., Kutsayeva, L. S., Nesterov, V. G.,
Prokhorova, L. I., Smirenkin, G. P.

TITLE: Some Characteristics of the Spontaneous Fission of U²³⁸

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, 1959,
Vol 37, Nr 2(8), pp 406-412 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The average number of neutrons emitted by excited fragments per decay event \bar{J} has already been experimentally and theoretically determined. It was found that with the excitation energy E_x of the fragments \bar{J} grows nearly linearly. In the introduction some previous papers are discussed, as well as the theoretical fundamentals of a calculation of \bar{J} . For the determination of \bar{J} the authors employed the method of measuring the double coincidence of the prompt neutrons and of the spontaneous fissions of U²³⁸ and Pu²⁴⁰. As detector of the spontaneous fission of U²³⁸ two multi-layer ionization chambers connected in parallel were used (Fig 1). 12 g U²³⁸ + U²³⁵ was applied in 2 mg/cm² thick on both sides of an aluminum foil and in (92% Pu²⁴⁰ + 8% Pu²³⁹)

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SC7/56-37-2-12, 1c

Some Characteristics of the Spontaneous Fission of U²³⁸

upon a platinum foil. In the case of the uranium experiments, the chamber was filled with argon (5 atm), and in the case of plutonium with 90% Ar + 10% CO₂ (35 mm Hg). The fission chamber was surrounded by 24 proportional counters connected in parallel (B¹⁰F₃ in paraffin); an electronic apparatus recorded the pulses of chamber, counters, and coincidence circuit. The latter had a resolving power of $\sim 6 \cdot 10^{-4}$ sec. Random coincidences made a contribution of < 0.2% (Pu) and ~ 0.01 (U), respectively, and could therefore be neglected. A total of ~ 2400 coincidences was recorded in the case of U²³⁸ and ~ 12000 in the case of Pu²⁴⁰. Three series of measurements were carried out; the following was obtained: $\bar{J}(U^{238})/\bar{J}(Pu^{240}) = (2.1 \pm 0.1)/(2.26 \pm 0.05) = 0.92 \pm 0.03$. In the following the measurement of Δ was discussed.

$\Delta = (\bar{J}^2 - \bar{J})/\bar{J} = 1 - 1/J_m$ holds, where J_m denotes the largest possible number of emitted neutrons. The method is briefly ex-

Card 2/3

S67/56-37-z-12/56

Some Characteristics of the Spontaneous Fission of U^{238}

plained on the basis of a scheme (Fig 2). By denoting the ratio $(\bar{\nu}^2 - \bar{\nu})/\bar{\nu} = \delta$, $\delta_U/\delta_{Pu} = 1.085 \pm 0.02$. $\Delta_U = 0.95 \pm 0.05$ was obtained. By means of these data the number Q of the neutrons emitted within the time unit per g uranium was calculated as amounting to $Q = (64.5 \pm 2)$ neutrons/g.sec according to three different methods which are briefly explained. The average lifetime of the neutrons was determined as amounting to $\tau = 1.44 \cdot 10^{-4}$ sec; $\eta = 0.82 \pm 0.02$ ($\eta \approx 1 - e^{-T/\tau}$) at $T = 2.38 \cdot 10^{-4}$ sec (duration of pulse); $\lambda = Q/\bar{\nu} = (31 \pm 1.5)$ fissions/g.h and half-life $T_{1/2} = (6.5 \pm 0.3) \cdot 10^{15}$ a. In conclusion, the results are discussed and compared with those obtained by other authors (Table 1,2). The authors finally thank Professor A. I. Leypunskiy for his interest, and I. I. Bondarenko and V. S. Stavinskiy for discussions. There are 2 figures, 2 tables, and 15 references, 5 of which are Soviet.

SUBMITTED: March 25, 1959
Card 3/3

34091
3/056/62/042/001/016,046
B104/B102

24.6210

AUTHORS: Kuz'minov, B. D., Kutsayeva, L. S., Bondarenko, I. I.

TITLE: Angular anisotropy and energy distribution of the Th²³² fission fragments

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, v. 42, no. 1, 1962, 105-107

TEXT: The kinetic energy of two fragments was measured simultaneously, using a double ionization chamber with a collimator allowing the direction of fragment motion to be determined. A Th²³² layer ($1\text{ }\mu\text{g/cm}^2$) was applied to a collodion film ($20\text{ }\mu\text{g/cm}^2$). A 6P-5 (BR-5) fast neutron reactor was the neutron source. The electronic equipment included two linear amplifiers, coincidence circuits, pulse shapers, and a double-beam tube. The movement of the fragment center-of-mass, the neutron emission from the fragments, the energy loss of the fragments penetrating the collodion film, and the effects of the Th layer and of the collimator increased the half-width of energy distribution of the fragments by X

Card 1/2

34001

S'046/62/C42/C01/S'6/C48

B'04/B102

Angular anisotropy and energy distribution

2-3 Mev The mean kinetic energy and the dependence of the total kinetic energy on the mass ratio are the same for fragments leaving the target along and perpendicular to the neutron beam direction (Figs. 1 and 2). The half-width of fragment energy distribution is 16 %. In view of the shell structure of the fragments, the most probable mass of the heavy fragments is 140. The kinetic energy passes through a maximum at a mass ratio of $R = M_h/M_1 = 1.25$. There are 2 figures and 12 references: 4 Soviet and 8 non-Soviet. The four most recent references to English-language publications read as follows: D. Hicks, Phys. Rev., 102, 1507, 1957; I. Halpern, C. T. Coffin, Proc. Second United Nations Int. Conf. on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy, 15, Geneva, 1958; E. I. Winhold, I. Halpern, Phys. Rev., 102, 990, 1956; R. B. Leachman, Proc. Second United Nations Int. Conf. on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy, Geneva, 1958, p. 229.

SUBMITTED: August, 16, 1961

Card 2/82

D'YACHENKO, P.P.; KUZ'MINOV, B.D.; KUTSAYEVA, L.S.; SARGACHEV, A.I.;
UTYUZHNIKOV, A.N.

Correlation of the mass distribution of fission fragments with
the quantum characteristics of the nucleus at the saddle point.
Atom. energ. 15 no.3:246-247 S '63. (MIRA 16:10)

(Nuclear fission) (Quantum theory)

L 15529-63
ACCESSION NR: AP3005234

EPP(n)-2/ENT(m)/BDS AFFTC/ASD/SSD Pub-4

8/0056/63/045/002/0008/0012

65

63

AUTHORS: D'yachenko, P. P.; Kuz'minov, B. D.; Kutsayeva, L. S.; Okolovich, V. N.; Smirenkin, G. N.; Utyuzhnikov, A. N.

TITLE: Kinetic energy of fragments produced in symmetric fission of U-235 /9

SOURCE: Zhurn. eksper. i teoret. fiz. v. 45, no. 2, 1963, 8-12

TOPIC TAGS: Fission, symmetric, kinetic energy, U-235, induced fission

ABSTRACT: The mean kinetic energy of the fragments produced in symmetrical U-235 fission induced by 7-, 14.5-, and 20-MeV neutrons has measured and found to be constant, within the limits of experimental error, just as in the case of a symmetrical fission. This refutes the hypothesis made by Selitskiy and Eysmont (Zh. eksper. i teoret. fiz. v. 43, 1005, 1962) that symmetric fission is a fast process. The hypothesis by Kovalenko, Petrzhak, and Adamov (Atomnaya energiya v. 13, 474, 1962) that symmetrical fission is of the subbarrier type is likewise refuted. The results are interpreted from the point of view that the two types of fission correspond to two barriers. "The authors are indebted to Prof. I. I. Bondarenko and to N. S. Rabotnov for a discussion of the results.

Card 1/4

KOTSEBINA, A.N.

Some indices of body reactivity during anesthesia and surgery.
Vest. khir. 92 no.6:71-75 Je '75. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Iz Kazanskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta travmato-
logii i ortopedii (dir. - starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik N.Ya. Bog-
danovich). Adres avtora: Kazan', ul. M. Gor'kogo, 3, Institut
travmatologii i ortopedii.

KUTSEL', V.N., gornyy inzhener; GORSHKOV, V.Ye., gornyi inzhener

Drift mining with the use of new equipment. Gor. zhur. no.5:
17-22 My '55. (MIRA 8:7)
(Mining machinery)

KUTSEL', V.N., gornyy inzhener

Crosscut mining at a speed of 870 m. per month; an abstract. Gor.
zhur. no.6:26-31 Je '55.
(MLRA 8:8)
(Czechoslovakia--Mining engineering)

GORSHKOV, V.Ye.; KUTSEL', V.N.; NADION, M.F.; TELITSYN, N.I.

The PL-2 ore-loading machine. Gor.shur. no.9:32-34 S '55.

(MIRA 8:8)

(Mine haulage) (Riga--Machinery industry)

ZINCHENKO, A.; DRACH, Ye; KUTSEL', Ye.

Using biogenic stimulants in fattening cattle. Mias.ind.SSSR
27 no.1:53-56 '56. (MLRA 9:6)

1. Starshiy vetrach Ministerstva promyshlennosti myasnykh i
molechnykh produktov USSR (for Zinchenko). 2. Glavnyy vetrach
Karlovskoy veterinarnoy lechebnitsy Poltavskoy oblasti (for
Drach). 3. Glavnyy vetrach Ukrglavskotootkorma (for Kutsel').

(Beef cattle--Feeding and feeding stuffs)

DRACH, Ye.M., vet. vrach; ZINCHENKO, A.V., vet. vrach; KUTSEL', Ye. N.,
vet. vrach

Important potential for improving meat production. Veterinariia 35
no. 7:84-85 J1 '58. (MIRA 11:7)

1. Mysokontrol'naya stantsiya Poltavskoy oblasti(for Drach).
2. Ukrainskaya akademiya sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk(for Zinchenko).
3. Kiyevskiy oblagotekhnologicheskiy in-t (for Kutsel').
(Tissue extracts)

KUTSEL', Ye.; SHEREMEYEV, N.

Control slaughtering of cattle is indispensable. Mias, Ind.
SSSR 30 no.5:33 '59. (MIRA 13:1)

(Slaughtering and slaughter houses)

S/169/63/000/002/070/127
D263/D307

AUTHORS: Popov, V. N. and Kutsel', Ye. M.

TITLE: Formation of background and anomalous concentrations of radon in underground waters and their mineral value

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geofizika, no. 2, 1963, 10, abstract 2D63 (Sov. geologiya, 1962, no. 4, 93-99)

TEXT: Background concentrations of radon in the underground waters of many lithological complexes of non-ore-bearing rocks are characterized by varying but fairly close values, not exceeding 36 emans. Background contents of radon in waters underlying zones of tectonic disturbances in acid magmatic rocks may reach 75-100 emans. In areas of deposits or ore exposures of uranium, and also in rocks containing radioactive elements in a dispersed state, the underground waters contain anomalous concentrations of radon. The authors recommend that during investigations concentrations to be regarded as anomalous are (a) in excess of 100 emans for a background of up to 36 emans, (b) in excess of 75 emans for a background of up to

Card 1/2

Formation of background ...

S/169/63/000/002/070/127
D263/D307

20 emans, and (c) in excess of 50 emans for a background of up to 10 emans. Maximum radon contents in underground waters circulating in regions of hydrothermal deposits may reach 200,000 emans. For sedimentary deposits under oxidative conditions, concentration of radon in water is generally not greater than 10,000 emans; in the reduction zone it is not more than 3,000 emans. Radon anomalies connected with deposits or ore exposures of uranium are accompanied by anomalous radon and uranium concentrations in the waters. Accurate investigations of the nature of radon anomalies should be carried out with due consideration of geological, tectonic and hydrodynamic conditions of the region. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

S/081/61/000/023/013/061
B117/B147

AUTHOR: Kutsel', Ye. N.

TITLE: Significance of the investigation of radon in ground water
in uranium prospecting

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 23, 1961, 108, abstract
23G120 (Byul. nauchno-tekhn. inform. M-vo geol. i okhrany
nedr SSSR, no. 4(21), 1959, 27 - 28)

TEXT: It has been established by mass analyses that the background con-
tent of Rn amounts to $(10-36) \cdot 10^{-10}$ curies/l for water from sedimentary
and metamorphic rocks, and to $(36-75) \cdot 10^{-10}$ curies/l for waters from
acidic eruptive rocks with a Clarke content of radioactive elements.
[Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 1/1

POPOV, V.N.; KUTSEL', Ye.N.

Methods for compiling certain types of hydrochemical maps.
Vop. gidrogeol. i inzh. geol. no. 18:176-184 '59. (MIR 14:5)
(Water, Underground—Maps)

POPOV, V.N.; KUTSEL', Ye.N.

Formation of background and anomalous concentrates of radon in
underground waters and their importance for prospecting. Sov.-
geol. 5 no.4:93-99 Ap '62. (MIRA 15:4)
(Water, Underground) (Radon)

BEKKER, M.L.; KUTSEMAKINA, A.Z.

Nucleoproteins in plague bacteria under various conditions of growth.
Vop.med.khim. 6 no.5:506-512 8-0 '60; (MIRA 14:1)

I. Caucasian and Transcaucasian Anti-Plague Research Institute,
Stravropol.
(PASTKURELLA PESTIS) (NUCLEOPROTEINS)

BEKKER, M.L.; KUTSEMAKINA, A.Z.; CHERNOVA, E.A.

Nucleoprotein fractions in vaccinal strains of plague bacteria.
Biokhimia 25 no. 3:517-522 My-Je '60. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Research Antiplague Institute, Stavropol.
(PASTEURELLA PESTIS) (NUCLEOPROTEINS)

BEKKER, M.L.; KUZNETSOVA, V.I.; KUTSEMAKINA, A.Z.

Study of the immunogenicity of nucleoproteid fractions of the plague
microbe. Zhur. mikrobiol., epid. i immun. 32 no.9:134 S '61.

(MIR 15:2)

1. Iz Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo i protivochumskogo instituta
Kavkaza i Zakavkaz'ya.

(PLAQUE)

BEKKER, M.L.; KUTSEMAKINA, A.Z.; MIKHAYLOVA, R.S.

Composition of desoxyribonucleic acid in the bacteria of
rodent plague and pseudotuberculosis. Dokl. AN SSSR 142
no. 5:1188-1189 F '62. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'sky protivoch'nyy institut Kavkaza i
Zakavkaz'ya, g. Stavropol'. Prodstavleno akademikom
A.I.Oparinym.

(Desoxyribonucleic acid)
(*Pasteurella pestis*)
(*Pasteurella pseudotuberculosis*)

ПЕРЕВОД: М.И.; АВТОРАМКИ: А.В.

Composition of the deoxyribonucleic acid of the nucleoprotein
fractions of the plague microbe. Журнал ЗФ №.4, 1961
31-Апр-1963. (ЖИРН 18:3)

1. Научно-исследовательский институт химии Института кавказа и
Закавказья, Ставрополь.

ACC NR: AP6032246

SOURCE CODE: UR/0016/66/000/009/007/0074

AUTHOR: Taran, I. F.; Pogorelov, N. A.; Kulikova, G. G.; Kutsemakina, A. Z.;
Rudnev, M. M.; Nelyapin, N. M.; Rudneva, V. A.; Suvorova, A. Ye.

Scientific

ORG: Stavropol' branch, "Microbe" Antiplague Research Institute (Stavropol'skiy
filial, Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo protivochaynogo instituta "Mikrob")

TITLE: Brucellosis cultures isolated from rodents and their ectoparasites

SOURCE: Zhurnal mikrobiologii, epidemiologii i immunobiologii, no. 9, 1966, 70-74

TOPIC TAGS: ~~medicine~~, ~~epidemiology~~, epidemiology, disease vector, rodent,
parasite, animal disease, tularemia, brucellosis

ABSTRACT: Twenty-eight *brucella* cultures were isolated from wild rodents,
their ectoparasites and from domestic swine during a study of
the effects of tularemia vaccination and infection upon *brucella*
penetration. Bacteriological as well as phage typing methods
were used in identifying the individual strains. There was no
difference in cultures isolated from wild and domestic animals.
Prolonged passaging of *brucella* cultures in mice vaccinated with
tularemia vaccine and infected with virulent tularemia strains

Card 1/2

UDC: 576.851.42

ACC NR: AP6032246

did not alter their cultural or biochemical properties. Transmission of *Brucella* from wild rodents to the domestic hogs used in this study was established. [WA-50; CBE No. 12]

SUB CODE: 06/ SUBM DATE: 29Jan66/ ORIG REF: 004/

Card 2/2

ACC NR: AP6032246

SOURCE CODE: UR/0016/66/000/009/0070/0074

AUTHOR: Taran, I. F.; Pogorelov, N. A.; Kulikova, G. G.; Kutsemakina, A. Z.;
Rudnev, M. M.; Nelyapin, N. M.; Rudneva, V. A.; Suvorova, A. Ye.

ORG: Stavropol' branch, "Microbe" Antiplague Research Institute (Stavropol'skiy
filial, Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo protivochymnogo instituta "Mikrob")

TITLE: Brucellosis cultures isolated from rodents and their ectoparasites

SOURCE: Zhurnal mikrobiologii, epidemiologii i immunobiologii, no. 9, 1966, 70-74

TOPIC TAGS: ~~epidemiology~~, ~~microbiology~~, epidemiology, disease vector, rodent,
parasite, animal disease, tularemia, brucellosis

ABSTRACT: Twenty-eight *brucella* cultures were isolated from wild rodents,
their ectoparasites and from domestic swine during a study of
the effects of tularemia vaccination and infection upon *brucella*
penetration. Bacteriological as well as phage typing methods
were used in identifying the individual strains. There was no
difference in cultures isolated from wild and domestic animals.
Prolonged passaging of *brucella* cultures in mice vaccinated with
tularemia vaccine and infected with virulent tularemia strains

Card 1/2

UDC: 576.851.42

ACC NR: AP6032246

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SUB CODE: 06/ SUBM DATE: 29Jan66/ ORIG REF: 004/

Card 2/2

KUTSEMILOVA, A.P.

Rheumatic encephalitis with a hyperkinetic syndrome in children.
Zhur.nevr. i psikh. 56 no.9:703-708 '56. (MLRA 9:11)

1. Institut nevrologii (dir. - prof. N.V.Konovalov) AMN SSSR,
Moskva.

(RHEUMATISM, in infant and child,
rheum, encephalitis with hyperkinetic synd. (Rus))
(ENCEPHALITIS, in infant and child,
same)
(MOVEMENT DISORDERS, in infant and child,
hyperkinesia in rheum, encephalitis (Rus))

KUTSEMILOVA, A. P. Cand Med Sci -- (diss) "Neurological syndromes of rheumatic
injuries of the central nervous system during childhood and adolescence."
Mos, 1957. 11 pp 20 cm. (Acaid Med Sci), 200 copies. (KL, 15-57, 107)

TSUKER, M.B., professor; KUTSEMILOVA, A.P.

Clinical syndromes of rheumatic affections of the central nervous system. Sov.med. 21 no.5:15-21 My '57. (MIRA 10:?)

1. Iz kafedry nervnykh bolezney (zav. - prof. N.I.Grashchenkov) TSentral'nogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey i Instituta nevrologii (dir. - prof. N.V.Konovalov) Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR.

(RHEUMATISM, compl.
CNS lesions, clin. aspects)
(CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM, dis.
lesions caused by rheum.)

~~SECRET//NOFORN~~

~~SAC//NOFORN~~

Diffuse scleroderma in early childhood with emphasis on prognosis.
Chairman, I. Osikh. 57 pp. 2:846-940 157. (USSR 1970)

I. Institute neurologist (dir. - prof. N.V. Konovalov) et al. - Moscow.
(SCLERODERMA MONITORUM, case reports,
(Rus.))

ACCESSION NR: AT4007058

8/2598/63/000/010/0345/0356

AUTHOR: Livanov, V.A.; Milkheyev, V.S.; Faynbron, S.M.; Kutsenko, A.A.;
Ivanova, S.Ye.

TITLE: Tensile and rupture strength of the six-component titanium alloys AT-3, AT-4,
AT-6 and AT-8

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Institut metallurgii. Titan i yego splavy*, no. 10, 1963.
Issledovaniya titanovykh splavov, 345-356

TOPIC TAGS: titanium alloy, AT-3 titanium alloy, AT-4 titanium alloy, AT-6 titanium
alloy, AT-8 titanium alloy, titanium alloy mechanical property, alloy rupture strength,
complex titanium alloy, titanium alloy property, titanium alloy heat resistance, titanium
aluminum chromium alloy, iron containing alloy, silicon containing alloy, boron containing
alloy

ABSTRACT: This study concerns the mechanical properties and high temperature strength
of titanium alloys AT-3, AT-4, AT-6 and AT-8. Specimens were taken from two different
production lots with varying contents of Al, Cr, Fe, Si and B. They were prepared from
forged rods (14 x 14 mm), and subjected to preliminary tempering at 850, 900 and 950C.
Tensile strength was tested at temperatures ranging from 20 to 700C (see Fig. 1 in the

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ACCESSION NR: AT4007058

Enclosure). In addition, the authors considered the effects of forging procedures on mechanical properties (see Fig. 2 in the Enclosure). Rupture strength was tested at temperatures of 400-600C and loads of 15-55 kg/mm² (results are tabulated), taking into consideration the effect of varying aluminum contents (see Fig. 3 in the Enclosure). The authors conclude that AT titanium alloys with 3-7.5% Al and a combined Cr-Fe-Si content of 1.5-1.8% exhibit high tensile strength (80-90 kg/mm² for AT-3 at room temperature, 90-105 for AT-4, 105-115 for AT-6 and 115-125 for AT-8). The plastic properties deteriorate as the Al content increases (14-15% elongation and 51-53% cross-section shrinkage for AT-3, 11-13% and 38%, respectively for AT-8). The rupture temperature rises as the Al content increases (450C for AT-3 to 550C for AT-8). The high temperature strength was good. The tempering temperature affects the duration of rupture strength tests. In view of their mechanical properties at room and high temperatures and their high temperature strength, the alloys named are suitable for wide use in modern technology. Orig. art. has: 4 tables and 4 graphs.

ASSOCIATION: Institut metallurgii AN SSSR (Institute of metallurgy, AN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 00

DATE ACQ: 27Dec69

ENCL: 04

SUB CODE: ML

NO REF SOV: 002

OTHER: 000

Card 2/62

CA

Immersion viscometer for the determination of the fluidity of open hearth slag. M. V. Melnikov and A. I. Katsylo. Z. Tsvetnoy Metallurgii Lab. 14, 211-213 (1948).
The viscosity is determined by weighing the amount of slag flowing per unit time through a calibrated opening in a steel cap into a collecting vessel, immersed in the liquid slag to a definite depth. The advantage over methods based on the length of the column of slag sucked into a channel bored in metal block lies in the avoidance of solidification during the determination. The viscosity is expressed in g. of slag per 5 sec. Contrary to findings by conventional methods, the new viscometer failed to confirm an alleged sharp drop of the viscosity of the slag toward the end of the open hearth process.

KUTSENKO, A.D.; BUTYL'SKIY, E., redaktor; VUYEK, M., tekhnicheskiy re-daktor.

[Experience of steel shock workers in the Dzerzhinskii Steel Mills] Opyt stalevarov-skorostrinkov zavoda im. Dzerzhinskogo. Kiev, Gos. izd-vo tekhn. liter. USSR, 1953. 38 p. (MIRA 8:2)
(Open-hearth process)

KUTSINKO, A.D.

12 10

Dephosphorization of Bessemer steel. N. I. Svircev,
M. D. Vengrinovitch, S. L. Svircev, A. M. Shil'kins, and
M. P. Kurnetsov. *Russ. Trudy Dostizh. Nauki i Tekhn.*,
T. 1, 1953, No. 30, 26-47; *Report Zekr.*, T. 1, 1953, Abstr.
NG, 2001. — Dephosphorization was effected by charging the
stream of metals during pouring into the ladle with CaO 50,
 Fe_2O_3 30, fluor spar 14, and Na_2CO_3 5%. The materials
were added (a) in particle size 0.1-0.2 mm, and permuted,
or (b) in particle size 1-5 mm, and separately in the order
 Fe_2O_3 , fluor spar, Na_2CO_3 , and CaO . The total dephos-
phorizing charge was 2-3% by wt. of the metal. Method
(a) removed 62% of the P, method (b) 40%. During dephos-
phorization the Si content of the metal should not exceed
0.05%, and the acid slag should not be allowed to drop into
the ladle. Addin. of a self-heating mixt. of the thermite
type lowers the degree of dephosphorization slightly. De-
phosphorization with lime in a converter with a chromia-
magnesite lining at the period of blowing of Bessemer pig
iron is possible. Dephosphorizing powder do not con-
taminate metal with nonmetallic inclusions. A. M. K.

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8/1

HUTCHINS, A.B.,

"Some Laws Concerning Open-Hearth Slags,"
lecture given at the Fourth Conference on Steelmaking, A.A. Baikov Institute of
Metallurgy, Moscow, July 1-6, 1957

AUTHOR: Kutsenko, A. D.

133-53-5/31

TITLE: At the Works imeni Dzerzhinskiy (Na zavode im.
Dzerzhinskogo)

PERIODICAL: Stal', 1958, Nr 5, p 403 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Calcination of limestone on a rotating sintering machine. A rotating sinter machine of a reaction surface area 10 m² for the calcination of limestone (3-10 mm), designed by N. S. Plotkin, G. G. Ireshkin (Candidates of Technical Science) and A. K. Rudkov (Engineer) was erected on the delivery line of limestone to sinter mix. The calcination is carried out using gas and anthracite dust as fuel. The output of the machine 100 t/day. The addition to the sinter mix of about 1% of lime increases the output of sinter by 3 - 12%. Operation of blast furnaces on fluxed sinter. Transfer of blast furnaces on a burden containing 35% of fluxed sinter (basicity 0.9 to 1.0) increased the output by 6% and decreased the coke rate by 3%. Complex automation of the blast furnace process. Two blast furnaces were fitted with automatic systems controlling their operation (no details are given). Pick-ups are placed in the gas stream. With Card 1/3 changes in the temperature of the gas stream in the blast

At the Works imeni Dzerzhinskii

133-58-5-5/31

furnace the following operations are automatically controlled: program of rotation of the burden distributor, charging system and the main parameters of blast (volume, temperature and humidity). According to the results of preliminary investigations of the operation of the automatised blast furnace process it is considered advantageous to fit all furnaces with the automatic equipment. Blowing in coal dust into the blast furnace hearth. In order to decrease the coke rate and to control the thermal state of the hearth some preliminary experiments on blowing in coal dust (from non-cooking coals) through the tuyeres into the blast furnace hearth were carried out. As a result, the coke rate decreased by 7% and the output increased by 5%. At present an industrial equipment for the above purpose is being designed. Desulphurisation of pig iron outside blast furnace with liquid magnesium. The introduction of liquid magnesium into pig iron in a ladle was tried. Magnesium melted in a 200 kg crucible is transferred by suction into an intermediate vessel placed over a covered ladle, from which it is blown into the iron (1.5 m below the surface).

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At the Works imeni Dzerzhinskiy

133-58-5-5/31

For blowing in liquid magnesium argon should be used as nitrogen rapidly dissolves in liquid magnesium forming solid nitrides and carbon dioxide oxidises magnesium. In both cases solid products block the pipe through which magnesium is being introduced. Altogether 2000 t of iron was desulphurised from 0.05 - 0.15% S to 0.005 - 0.008% S. Experiments on desulphurising pig iron with solid magnesium by shooting magnesium bullets (70 g) gave unsatisfactory results.

Card 3/3

AUTHOR: Kutsenko, A. D.

133-38-5-11/31

TITLE: At the Works imenii Dzerzhinskogo (Na zavode im
Dzerzhinskogo)

PERIODICAL: Stal', 1958, Nr 5, p 415 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In order to decrease the content of nitrogen in Bessemer steel an experimental treatment of rimming and killed steel on an industrial installation was carried out. The content of hydrogen was decreased in rimming steel by 53.8% and in killed steel by 48.7%, but the content of nitrogen decreased only by 10 to 20% which had no influence on the nature of Bessemer metal. The content of carbon in rimming steel decreased by 30 to 40%, of manganese by 15 to 25%, the content of phosphorus and sulphur remained unchanged. Changes in the chemical composition of killed steel were insignificant. The proportion of surface defects in rails caused by films and non-metallic inclusions somewhat increased. Use of high basicity sinter and briquettes in open hearth furnaces. Use of such sinter or briquettes facilitates the organisation of work of charge preparation, speeds up the formation of slag, the melting period decreases by

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At the Works imeni Dzerzhinskij

133-56-5-11/31

10 to 15% and refining period by 30 to 40% as the removal of sulphur is much faster. Overall duration of heats is shortened by 5 to 7%. Supply of compressed air to flues of open hearth furnaces. This measure improves the output of furnaces by 3 to 7% depending on the method of supplying compressed air. Improvement in the technology of production of low chromium steel for tinplate. Chromium is introduced by the addition of chromium ore added during charging of the open hearth furnace. Chromium in steel 0.13 to 0.30%. This resulted in a tenfold decrease in defective metal (from 4.25 to 0.4%) and a twofold decrease on the sheet rolling mill.

Card 2/2

AUTHOR: Kutsenko, A. D.

133-58-5-20/31

TITLE: At the Works imeni Dzerzhinskiy (Na zavode im.
Dzerzhinskogo)

PERIODICAL: Stal', 1958, Nr 5, p 448 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Increasing the durability of rolls by welding on hard alloys. The durability of rolls on the works was increased 1.5 to 2 times due to hard facing with electrodes 60KhG under powdered flux with direct current. Before welding the rolls are preheated to 300-350°C. Cooling of rails under vacuo. Tests were carried out in cooperation with the Ukrainian Institute of Metals on cooling of rails after rolling in a vacuo camera. After 35 minutes of cooling from 750 to 350°C alloyed rails had no flakes whilst the control rails cooled in air were strongly affected by flakes.

Card 1/1

AUTHOR: Kutsonko, A.D., Engineer SOV/133-59-5-11/31
TITLE: At the im. Dzerzhinskiy Works (Na zavode im. Dzerzhinskogo)

PERIODICAL: Stal', 1959, Nr 5, p 420 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: 1) Removal of liquid slag from metallurgical furnaces by suction off through tubes (in co-operation with Dneprodzerzhinskiy metallurgicheskiy institut - Dneprodzerzhinskiy Metallurgical Institute). An experimental steam ejector for the removal of slag from metallurgical furnaces through ordinary steel tubes, 100 mm in diameter, was developed. During the removal of slag by suction, the internal surface of the tubes is covered by a thin layer of slag which protects the tubes from burning out. It is thought that the ejector will be particularly suitable for the removal of slag from electric steel furnaces.

2) Application of superheated steam for intensification of the open-hearth smelting. As with supplying oxygen to the blast furnace, the productivity of the open-hearth melting shop decreased and compressed air for partial replacing of oxygen was not

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At the im. Dzerzhinskiy Works

SOV/153-59-5-11/31

available, the use of superheated steam (12 atm., temperature 330 - 350 °C) from waste heat boilers was tested. Steam was supplied into the working space through tubes 300 mm in diameter, placed on both sides of the gas ports. Steam consumption for 185-ton furnace - 1 000 - 1 300 kg/h and for 370-ton furnace - 1 200 - 1 300 kg/h. The productivity of furnaces increased by 12-13% with a 10% decrease in the specific fuel consumption. The hydrogen content of metal and its mechanical properties remained unchanged. The proportion of water vapour in the waste gas increased from 12-15% to 16-18%. The duration of heats in 185-ton furnaces decreased from 8.50 hours to 7.58 hours and in 370-ton furnaces from 14.41 to 13.34 hours.

Card 2/2

SOV/133-59-6-9/41

AUTHOR: Kutsenko, A.D., Engineer

TITLE: At the Works imeni Dzerzhinskiy (Na zavode im.
Dzerzhinskogo)

PERIODICAL: Stal', 1959, Nr 6, p 503 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Some new designs of charging apparatus for blast furnaces. In order to increase the durability of the charging installation for high top pressure operation the following two new types of charging apparatus were developed: 1) Designed by I.L.Kordabneva; the seat of the bell is made from two funnels forming a double walled vessel, the space between the walls is connected with the gas line from high pressure gas scrubber to equalising valve. During charging, the hollow space between the walls is under pressure of semiclean gas which keeps the contact surface between the bell and the seat clean. The apparatus is in operation for a period over 10 months. 2) Designed by G.G.Oreshkin, V.K.Chayka and V.I.Sivak. When tested on a model the apparatus gave a good burden distribution. It consists

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SOV/133-59-6-9/41

At the Works imeni Dzerzhinskij

of 3 bells, shown in the figure. (There is no
indication that the apparatus is actually in operation).

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SOV/133-59-6-27/41

AUTHOR: Kutsenko, A.D., Engineer

TITLE: At the Works imeni Dzerzhinskiy (Na zavode im.
Dzerzhinskogo)

PERIODICAL: Stal', 1959, Nr 6, p 551 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: A new technological scheme for rolling ingots on
1150 blooming mill (in co-operation with the Iron and
Steel Institute of the Academy of Sciences, UkrSSR).
Simultaneous rolling of two ingots (one after the
other) was developed which increased the throughput
of the mill by 10% (due to a decrease in idling time).

Card 1/1

AUTHOR: Kutsenko, A.D., Engineer

SOV/133-59-6-36/41

TITLE: At the Works imeni Dzerzhinskiy (Na zavode im.
Dzerzhinskogo)

PERIODICAL:Stal', 1959, Nr 6, p 567 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Thermal treatment of Bessemer rails (in co-operation with the Ukrainian Institute of Metals). Preliminary work on the mastering of the normalising furnace and hardening machine of the system of P.T.Besedin (UIM) for hardening rail head along the whole length indicated that the above treatment sharply improves the mechanical properties of the rails. Values of the mechanical properties of rails after rolling, normalisation and hardening are quoted.

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AUTHOR: Kutsenko, A.D., Engineer SOV/133-59-6-39/41
TITLE: At the Works imeni Dzerzhinskiy (Na zavode im.
Dzerzhinskogo)
PERIODICAL: Stal', 1959, Nr 6, p 573 (USSR)
ABSTRACT: A scheme of injecting air taken from the recuperator
into the central burner of a soaking pit was
developed (Fig 1). Thermal load of the pit
increased by 25% and its throughput by 15 - 20%,
specific consumption of conventional fuel decreased
by 10 - 15%. There is 1 figure.

Card 1/1

BESEDIN, P.T.; ORESHKIN, G.G.; SOROKIN, A.A.; KARPUNIN, A.M.; CHEPELEV,
P.M.; VASIL'YEV, A.P.; KUTSYNKO, A.D.

Mastering and introducing at the Dzerzhinsk Plant normalizing and
sorbitizing practices for rails along their entire length. Stal'
20 no.10;946-953 0 '60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Zavod im. Dzerzhinskogo i Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy
institut metallov.

(Railroads--Rails)
(Dneprodzerzhinsk--Annealing of metals)

GERSHGORN, M.A.; KAZARNOVSKIY, D.S.; FILONOV, I.G.; KUTSENKO, A.D.; UL'YANOV, D.P.

Production of low-alloy bessemer rail steel. Stal' no.5:404-408
My '61. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Ukrainskiy institut metallov i zavod im. Dzerzhinskogo.
(Bessemer process) (Steel alloys)

GARBER, K.S., dotsent; NIKITIN, A.I.; LYAUDIS, B.V.; MALINOVSKIY,
B.N., kand. tekhn.nauk; BEL'SKIY, O.I.; VOLKOV, L.G.;
KUZNETSOV, M.P.; KUTSENKO, A.D., SOROKIN, A.A.; STAKHURSKIY,
A.D.; TRUBITSYN, L.M.; TRUSEYEV, A.I.; SHAFRAN, I.K., inzh.;
SHESTAK, P.I.; UL'YANOV, D.P.

Automatic control of converter smelting by means of compu' "s.
Stal' 23 no. 7:608-610 Jl '63. (MIRA 16:9)

1. Dneprodzerzhinskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod-vtuz im. M.I.
Arsenicheva (for Garger). 2. Institut kibernetiki AN UkrSSR
(for Malinovskiy). 3. Zavod im. Dzerzhinskogo (for Shafran).

ZORIN, O.D.; KUTSENKO, A.D.

Using a correlative analysis for the study of oxygen absorption
by an open-hearth furnace bath from the furnace atmosphere.
Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; chern. met. 7 no.7:69-76 '64
(MIRA 17:8)

1. Institut avtomatiki Gosplana UkrSSR.

KUTSENKO, A.D., dotsent; REKHLIS, G.N., inzh.; SOLODUB, S.L., inzh.;
KARPUNIN, A.M., inzh.

Effect of the ingot mold design on the quality of Bessemer
steel railroad rails. Stal' 24 no.5:420-423 My '64.
(MIRA 17:12)
1. Dneprovskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod im. Dzerzhinskogo.

PARIMONCHIK, I.B., inzh.; SOROKIN, A.A., inzh.; KUTSENKO, A.D., inzh.;
KARPUNIN, A.M., inzh.; PAVLOVTSEVA, N.T., kand. tekhn. nauk;
KOBURNEYEV, I.M., inzh.; YAKOVLEV, Yu.N., kand. tekhn. nauk;
TRUSEV, A.I., inzh.; ORGIYAN, V.S., inzh.

Improving the flow during metal pouring. Stal' 24 no.5;
425-426 My '64.

(MIRA 17:12)

SOROKIN, A.A., inzh.; KUTSENKO, A.D., inzh.; KARPUNIN, A.M., inzh.;
REKHLIS, G.N., inzh.; SHCHERBINA, P.A., inzh.; OGOYAN, V.S., inzh.
Rails made of basic Bessemer steel with top oxygen blowing.
Stal' 24 no.5:417-418 My '64. (MERA 17:12)
1. Dneprovskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod im. Dzerzhinskogo.

BESEDIN, P.T.; SOROKIN, A.A.; FILONOV, I.G.; KARPUNIN, A.M.;
CHEPELEV, P.M.; SHCHERBINA, P.A.; AVDEYEV, M.G.; KUTSENKO,
A.D.; TSELYUKO, V.I.; CHERNEVICH, Ye.M.; ORGIYAN, V.S.;

Improving the technology of the heat treatment of rails
at the Dzerzhinskii Plant for the purpose of increasing
their durability in tracks. Stal' 24 no.5:445-448 My '64.

1. Dneprovskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod im. Dzerzhinskogo i
Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut metallov.
(MIRA 17:12)

OYKS, G.N., kand. tekhn. nauk; SOROKIN, A.A.; KAPUSTIN, I.V.; TSYKIN, L.V.;
BORODIN, D.I.; KUTSENKO, A.D.; KHITS, G.N.; ZAGREBA, A.V.;
UL'YANOV, D.P.; TRUSEYEV, A.T.

Trends in the reorganization of the Bessemer furnace
department at the Dzerzhinskii Plant. Met. i gornorud.
prom. no. 3:28-30 My-Je '64.

(MIRA 17:10)

OYKS, G.N., doktor tekhn. nauk; BOPODIN, D.I.; TSYKIN, L.V.; KARUSTIN, I.V.;
SOROKIN, A.A.; KUTSENKO, A.D.; ZAGREB, A.V.; TRUSCHYIV, A.A.;
REKHLIS, G.N.

Effect of the condition of the slag on the intensity of ejections
during the Bessemer production of steel. Met. i gornorud. prom.
no.1:24-28 Ja-F '65.
(MIR 18:3)

RUDKOV, A.K.; KUTSENKO, A.D.; KAPPUNIN, A.M.

Ways of raising the quality of railroad rails. Met. i gornoznud.
prom. no.1:69-70 Ja-F '65. (MIPA 18:3)

OYKS, G.N., doktor tekhn. nauk; BORODIN, D.I.; TSYKIN, L.V.; KAFUSTIN, I.V.;
SOROKIN, A.A.; KUTSENKO, A.D.; ZAGREB, A.V.; BEKHILIS, G.N.;
TRUSEYEV, A.I.; Prinimali uchastiye: GUBENKO, S.M.; FOMIN, S.I.;
KUBLITSKIY, A.M.; SAF'YANOV, V.P.; VOLYNKIN, V.M.

Some problems in the hydrodynamics of a converter bath. Met.
i gornorud. prom. no.3:29-31 My-Je '65. (MIRA 18:11)

KUTINHO A.G.

Blast cleaning of open-hearth furnace crown with magnetized iron.
Metallurg 10 no.8:25 Ag 165. (MIRA CP-E)

1. Zavod "Azerstal".

KUTSEMKO, A.I.

Drying of soils in fields between strips of forests. Sbor. trud.
po agron.fiz. no.6:105-111 '53. (MIRA 11:7)
(Soil moisture) (Forest influences)

KUTSENKO, A.I.

Kinetics of soil drying. Sbor. trud. po agron. fiz. no. 6:182-193
'53. (MIRA 11:7)
(Soil moisture)

Kutseenko, A. I.

Terephthalic acid.¹ A. I. Kutseenko, R. A. Abramova,
and N. V. Kostyleva. D.S.S.R. Publ. Soc., July 25, 1937.
p-Xylene glycol is treated with NaOH in the presence of an
alcoholate and a dehydrogenating catalyst, e.g. MnO₂ or
Cr₂O₃. The *p*-xylene glycol is used as a melt in a reactor
containing an alk. substituted on its *o*-C. The reaction is
carried out at 120-180°. M. Hausey

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77 / K 64
MT

KUTSENKO, A. I.

Distr: 4E43/4E3d 7

Preparation of carboxylic acids from primary alcohols at low temperatures. V. I. Lyubarskii, A. I. Kutsenko, and N. A. Al'yanova. Zhur. Obshchey Khim., 37, 2024-7 (1967). A solid or KOH, prep'd. either by reaction of ROH and Na or by azeotropic removal with MePB of H₂O from a soln. of NaOH in ROH, was stirred with catalyst added (Ni on Cr oxide or basic Cu carbonato) and H₂O gradually added in an amt. equiv. to that of evolved H₂. At completion of the reaction, solid NaOH was added, preferably in the presence of 2-ethylhexanol as a solvent and diluent, after which the mixt. was dild. with H₂O, freed of ROH with steam, filtered, evapd., and acidified yielding the appropriate aliphatic acids. In this manner BuOH at 120-6° gave 69.6% Pr-COOH, iso-AmOH gave at 120-41° 71% iso-HuCOOH, 1,4-butanediol at 126-53° gave a little succinic acid, and 1,8-hexanediol at 138-68° gave some adipic acid.

G. M. Kosolapoff

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AUTHOR(S): Lyubomilov, V. I., Kutsenko, ... I. 100/79-28-7-35/64

TITLE: On the Intermediates in Condensation Reaction of Isoamyl Alcohol (O promezhutochnykh produktakh reaktsii kondensatsii isoamilovogo spirta)

JOURNAL: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, 1958, Vol. 28, Nr 7, pp. 1885-1887 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In the conversion of isovaleraldehyde with a sodiumisoamylate solution in isoamyl alcohol (Ref 4) two unsaturated alcohols are formed: 2,6-dimethyl-3-methylol heptene-4 and 2,6-di-methyl-3-methylol-heptene-3. From these alcohols gradually the 2,6-dimethyl-3-methylol-heptane-3 is formed which has to be regarded as condensation product of isoamyl alcohol in the presence of its alcoholate (Ref 2). When the latter reaction is carried out in another way it has to be expected, of course, that the two mentioned unsaturated alcohols would occur as intermediates, and not only one as is, e.g. shown in the scheme of one of the authors (Ref 3). The same appears in another scheme closely related to the first one, which was published later (Ref 4). In the present paper the authors carried out the condensation of isoamyl alcoholate in the

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On the Intermediates in Condensation Reaction of Isoamyl Alcohol

W/79-2B-7-4, 64

presence of its alcoholate and of a dehydrating catalyst. The investigation of the reaction product showed that besides the main product, the 2,6-dimethyl-3-methylole heptane, the two above mentioned unsaturated alcohols are present in about the same quantities. There are 1 table and 4 references, 2 of which are Soviet.

INSTITUTION: Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut plasticheskikh mass
(Scientific Research Institute for Plastics)

COMPLETED: June 21, 1957

1. Isoamyl alcohol--Chemical reactions 2. Condensation reactions
3. Alcohols--Chemical reactions

Verd. 6/9

KUTSENKO, A.I.; LYUBOMILOV, V.I.

Preparation of 2-ethyl-1-hexanol by condensation of n-butanol.
Zhur. prikl. khim. 31 no.9:1419-1426 S '58. (MIRA 11:10)

1. Laboratoriya organicheskogo sinteza nauchno-issledovatel'skogo
instituta plastmass.
(Butyl alcohol) (Hexyl alcohol)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000927920008-4

KVITSENKO, A. I.; Master Tech Sci (diss) -- "The condensation reaction of primary alcohols and its technical application". Moscow, 1959. 15 pp (Min Higher Educ USSR, Moscow Order of Lenin Chem-Tech Inst im D. I. Mendeleev), 450 copies (KL, No 11, 1959, 119)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000927920008-4"

SOV/SC-50-1-34/44

AUTHORS: Kutsenko, A.I., Lyubomilov, V.I. and Abramova, R.A.

TITLE: Synthesis of Isoisobutyl Alcohol and Esters Based on It (Sintez izoisisobil'noy spirta i poluzhennykh slozhnykh esterov na yuge)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, 1970, br. 1, pp. 211-215 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The di-ester of the adipic acid is tested as a plasticizer for the polyvinyl chloride and found to be suitable for using in industry for the manufacture of heat masticated rubber and other materials. The properties of masticated rubber obtained are presented in the tabular and graphical forms. The masticated rubber with a frost-resisting property of -50°C possesses the specific volume resistance of $5.6 \times 10^{14} \Omega \cdot \text{cm}$, and that with the frost-resisting property of -45°C possesses the specific volume resistance of $5.5 \times 10^{12} \Omega \cdot \text{cm}$. There are 2 tables, 1 graph and 4 references, 3 of which are Soviet and 1 English.

Serial 1/2

Synthesis of Isocetyl Alcohol and Esters Based on It NOV/66-19-1-34/11

ASSOCIATION: Laboratorija or knicheskogo sinteza i selenovatel'skogo instituta plastmass (Laboratory of Organic Synthesis of the Scientific Research Institute for Plastics)

DATE ISSUED: May 30, 1966

Cart. 1/2

BURUNOVA, Ye.N.; KUTSENKO, A.I.; MOCHIKH, P.A.

Synthesis of the alkyl lactates of methylphosphinic acid. Plast.
massy no.10:16-17 '63. (MIRA 16:10)

ACCESSION NR: AP4045017

S/0191/64/000/009/0008/0009

AUTHOR: Burunova, Ye. N., Kutsenko, A. I., Moshkin, P. A., Rubtsova, I. K.

TITLE: Synthesis of the alkyl lactates of phenyl and diphenylphosphoric acids

SOURCE: Plasticheskiye massy*, no. 9, 1964, 8-9

TOPIC TAGS: phosphoric acid, alkyl lactates, aryl lactate, phenylphosphoric acid, diphenylphosphoric acid, alkylarylphtosphate, plasticizer

ABSTRACT: Since the mixed esters of phosphoric acids, such as alkylarylphtophates, show good fireproofing properties when used as plasticizers for vinyl resins, some of the esters of alkyl-phosphoric acid which have not yet been described in the literature were investigated. Mixed esters of phenyl- and diphenyl-phosphoric acids and n-butyl-, n-amyl-, n-hexyl-, n-heptyl, 2-ethylhexyl-, n-nonyl and n-decyl lactates were synthesized. Chemical equations are given for the synthesis of the esters of the alkyl-lactates of phenyl- and diphenyl-phosphoric acids, which were obtained by the reaction of alkyl lactates with the dichloroanhydride of phenylphosphoric acid and the chloroanhydride of diphenylphosphoric acid. The syntheses of the di-n-hexyl lactate of phenyl phosphoric acid (yield 75.2%) and the n-nonyl lactate of diphenyl phosphoric acid (yield 84.4%) are given as model reactions. The characteristics of all 14 resulting esters (n_D^{20} , d_4^{20} , acid number, MR_D ,

cmt 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4045017

phosphorus content, yield) are tabulated. Orig. art. has: 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MT, OC

NO REF Sov: 002

OTHER: 003

Card 2/2

BURUNOVA, Ye.N.; KUTSENKO, A.I.; MOSHKIN, P.A.

Synthesis and study of dialkyl lactates of 4,5-epoxyhexa-
hydrophthalates. Plast. massy no.5138-40 '65. (MIRA 18:6)

L. M. 165-65 EWT(m)/EWP(c)/EWP(k)/EWP(b) PF-4 JD
ACCESSION NR: AP5007175

S/0286/65/000/003/0042/0043

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B

AUTHOR: Kutsenko, A. I.; Burindya, L. I.; Moshkin, P. A.; Volkov, I. S.;
Nikolayeva, V. N.; Mikhaylov, A. I.; Korneyev, V. I.; Rogachev, L. K.; Manteyfel',
V. I.; Gapeyeva, Z. Ya.

TITLE: A cutting compound for cold finishing of metals. Class 23, No. 167939

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 3, 1965, 42-43

TOPIC TAGS: coolant, cutting fluid 4

ABSTRACT: An Author's Certificate has been granted for a coolant with the following composition: dialkylphenylphosphates or phthalic, adipic or sebacic esters or higher esters of monocarboxylic acid with alcohols containing from 4 to 10 atoms of carbon per molecule; or esters of polyhydric alcohols and monocarboxylic acids which contain from 5 to 10 carbon atoms per molecule.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy avtomobil'nyy zavod imeni I. A. Likhacheva (Moscow Automobile Factory)

Card 1/2